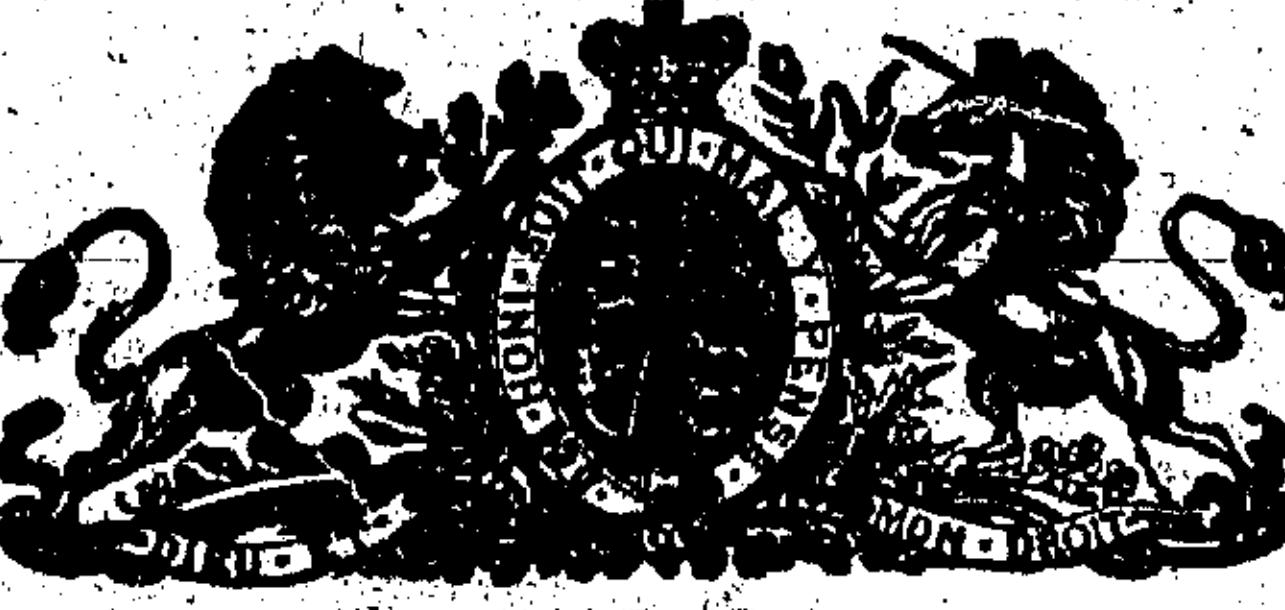


# CHINA



THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List. Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4974. 五七十年六月九十七百八十一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1879.

日八廿月四年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALBEE, 8, *Clement's Lane*, *Lombard Street*, *George Street* & *Co.*, 30, *Cornhill*; *GORDON & GORON*, *Ludgate Circus*, *E. C.*; *BATES, HENRY & Co.*, 4, *Old Jewry*, *E. C.*; *SAMUEL DRAGON & Co.*, 160 & 164, *Leadenhall Street*.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—*LEON DE ROSY*, 19, *Rue Monsieur*, *Paris*.

NEW YORK:—*ANDREW WIND*, 138, *Madison Street*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—*GORDON & GOTCH*, *Melbourne* and *Sydney*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—*BEAN & BLACK*, *San Francisco*.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—*SAYLOR & Co.*, *Square, Singapore*; *O. HEINZKE & Co.*, *Manila*.

CHINA:—*Macao*, *Messrs A. A. DE MILLO & Co.*; *Shantung*, *CAMPBELL & CO.*; *Amoy*, *WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.*; *Foochow*, *HEDGE & CO.*; *Shanghai*, *LAW, CRAWFORD & CO.*, and *KELLY & WALKER*, *Yokohama*; *LAW, CRAWFORD & CO.*

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—*W. H. FORBES*, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—*Hon. W. KESWICK*.  
*E. R. BELLIOS*, Esq. *WILHELM REINHOLD*, Esq.  
*H. L. DALBYMPLE*, Esq.  
*H. H. NELSON*, Esq.  
*F. D. SASHOON*, Esq.  
*W. S. YOUNG*, Esq.  
*A. MOIVER*, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, *THOMAS JACKSON*, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai, *EWEN CAMERON*, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank*.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

*T. JACKSON*, Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

Current Deposit Accounts and Fixed Deposit Receipts will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Consignees.

*GEO. O. SCOTT*, p. Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.  
(Incorporated 5th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 20th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BEAUGRÉE,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
Marseille, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LTON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANT, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

*E. G. YOULLEMONTE*,  
Manager, *Shanghai*,  
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. "

*H. H. NELSON*, Manager.  
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

*M. R. CARL STIEBEL* is authorized from this Date to SIGN our Firm by Procuration here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.

*REISS & Co.*, Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jy28

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINOENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

*RUSSELL & Co.*, Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jy1

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,  
60 and 62, Bonham Strand,  
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

*M. R. NGAN FOOK HOP* was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,  
60 and 62, Bonham Strand,  
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

*M. R. JAMES ANDERSON*, formerly Manager of the Foochow Docks, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

*J. INGLIS & Co.*, Victoria Foundry, Wan Chai, Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jy3

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pinta.

*GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.*, Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

SELLING OFF.

It is necessary to effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE on the end of the present month.—The whole of

LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.'s

REMAINING

VARIED STOCK,

comprising:

FAMILY STORES.

WINES.

SPIRITS.

ALES.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GLASSWARE.

CROCKERY.

SHIPCHANDLERY.

&c., &c., &c.

Will be sold at FORTRESS GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

For Sale.

C. L. THEVENIN,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
BORDEAUX,  
BOURGOGNE AND CHAMPAGNES  
of the best quality.

PINAUD'S PERFUMERY.

ANTOINET'S INKS.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy20

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING the Next THREE MONTHS the Company's Steamers from CHINA will proceed direct to LONDON, leaving Hongkong on the following Dates:—

3rd June....S.S. *Lombardy*, tons 2723

17th June...." *Zambesi*.....2431

1st July...." *Tchernar*.....2589

15th "....." *Kedive*.....3742

29th "....." *Maitva*.....2539

12th Aug...." *Katsar-i-Hind*.....4023

26th "....." *Cathay*.....2982

9th Sept...." *Bokhara*.....2322

A. MOIVER,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 22, 1879. jy22

NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Canton, 13th June, 1879.

I HAVE TO-DAY Transferred Charge of

my Office to Mr. EDWARD McKEAN, Commissioner of Customs.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT,  
Commissioner.

Hongkong, June 16, 1879. jy23

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO &amp; TAMSUI.

The Steamship

"ALBAY,"

Capt. F. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, at 3 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jn19

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through

rates for HANOI)

The Steamship

"ATALANTA,"

G. PETERSEN, Master, will be despatched as above on

FRIDAY, the 20th Instant, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MEYER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jn20

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain TERAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 21st Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jn21

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"TIBRE,"

Commandant RAYNER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"DJEMNAH,"

Commandant, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct); ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship TEHERAN, Capt. A. JOHNSON, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jn1

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya, on

FRIDAY,

the 20th Instant, at Noon,—

A Large Assortment of SILBER-LIGHT LAMPS, in Bronze, French Porcelain, Bohemian Glass, &amp;c., with the latest burner.

Silk Umbrellas, Undershirts, Alburnus, Steel Files, York Hams, California Butter, tin, Galvanized Iron Piping, Claret, &amp;c.

8 doz. SUPERIOR SHERRY.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jn20

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt. James Wilthaire.—Vogel &amp; Co.

ALEXA, British barque, Captain George Robb.—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

VESTVUS, American barque, Captain F. W. Call.—Order.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillbury.—Arnold, Karberg &amp; Co.

BENNETT, British barque, Capt. Wm. Dow.—G. R. Stevens &amp; Co.

MINIAT, American barque, Captain A. H. Parker.—Adamson, Peil &amp; Co.

SCOTLAND, British steamer, Captain Wm. Atkinson.—Adamson, Bell &amp; Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John C. Ross.—P. &amp; J. S. N. Co.

G. C. TRIFANT, British ship, Captain G. Thomas.—Messageries Maritimes.

MONTE ROSA, American ship, Capt. C. D. Carter.—Borneo Co., Ltd.

GALATEA, British steamer, Capt. L. Dryden.—Gibb, Livingstone &amp; Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SALE.

(To close a Consignment.)

A Few Cases RUINART'S well-known CHAMPAGNE, at \$10 per Case of.....1 dozen Quarts. \$11 per Case of.....2 Pints.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jn17

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE House, Queen's Road Central, are Open and Ready for the use of MEMBERS on Exchange Days, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 Noon and 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 16, Atalanta, German steamer, 782, G. Petersen, Haiphong June 12, and Hongkong 15, General—MEYER &amp; Co.

June 16, Carisbrooke, British steamer, 960, H. Wharton, Singapore June 9, General—CHINESE.

June 17, Galley of Lorne, British steamer, 1388, J. L. Dryden, R.N.R., Saigon June 13, rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTONE &amp; Co.

June 17, Anne, Danish schooner, from Whampoa.

June 17, Julian, German 3m. schooner, from Whampoa.

## DEPARTURES.

June 17, Vesuvius, for San Francisco. 17, Northern Star, for Manila.

17, Conchita, for Saigon.

17, Diamante, for Amoy.

17, Louise Scheller, for Swatow.

17, Zambezi, for Europe, &amp;c.

17, Hwai Yuen, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Washi, for Hoihow.

Registro, for Sual.

Yatting, for Swatow.

Carisbrooke, for Swatow.

Scotland, for Saigon.

Namo, for Coast Ports.

Deutschland, for Guam.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Atalanta, from Haiphong, &amp;c., Mr A. Schomburg, and 97 Chinese.

Per Carisbrooke, from Singapore, 150 Chinese.

Per Galley of Lorne, from Saigon, 156 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Zambezi, from Hongkong: for Singapore, Messrs Banyard, A. Bertrand, and E. Ball; for Southampton, Miss Mann, Messrs S. Drummond, and Murray.—From Shanghai: for Southampton, Messrs A. Smith, Jas. Parkinson, Seabrook, and H. Tarnow and native servant; for Singapore, Mr C. Martin.—From Yokohama: for Southampton, Capt. J. O. Pender, Messrs Snell, and D. Lewis; for Venice, Mr H. B. Henley.

Per Vesuvius, for San Francisco, 2 Europeans, and 20 Chinese.

Per Hwai Yuen, for Shanghai, 100 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per Scotland, for Saigon, 210 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer Atalanta reports: Had fresh Southerly winds and rainy weather throughout. Passed S. S. Mei-ji on the 15th inst. off Hainan Head.

The British steamer Carisbrooke reports: Fine clear weather and light variable airs in the first part of the voyage, latter part fresh S.W. monsoon with rain showers.

The British steamer Galley of Lorne reports: Fresh S.W. winds the whole passage.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co. will

sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya, on

FRIDAY,

the 20th Instant, at Noon,—

MAILS will close:—

FOR SWATOW.—

Per Yatting, at 7.30 a.m. To-morrow,

the 18th inst.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, &amp; HOIHOW.

Per Namo, at 9.30 a.m., on Wednesday,

the 18th inst.

FOR MANILA.—

Per Churraca, at 3.30 p.m., on Wednes-

day, the 18th inst.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.—

Per Washi, at 4 p.m. To-morrow, the

18th inst., instead of as previously

notified.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.—

Per Carisbrooke, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow,

the 18th inst.

FOR AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI.—

Per Abay, at 2.30 p.m., on Thurs-

day, the 19th inst., instead of as pre-

viously notified.

FOR BANGKOK.—

Per Dals, at 4.30 p.m., on Thurs-

day, the 19th inst., instead of as previous-

ly notified.

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG, (with

Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—

Per Atalanta, at 5 p.m., on Thursday,

the 19th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of

Peking, will be despatched on WED-

NESDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails

to Japan, San Francisco, the United

States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &amp;c.

which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters

(except for Non-Union Countries) may

be posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage

until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies

(except the Bahamas and Hayti),

Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay

cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jn20

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Yangtsé, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &amp;c.

## HOURS OF CLOSING

## THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &amp;c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

## THE "C. O. WHITMORE" CASE.

The Boston Journal gives the decision of His Honour Judge Towell in the U. S. Circuit Court, with regard to the charge against Thomas Peabody, late master of the barque *C. O. Whitmore*, who was charged with the murder of James H. Ellwood, the second mate of said barque. The case will be fresh in the minds of our readers. We gave some time ago, early in May, the trial of Snow, the mate, who was acquitted at New York. We now read that the graver charge against the Captain of "murder" has been withdrawn by the State, and that he is sentenced to receive a nominal sentence for a simple technical offence in his treatment of the man. We append the Judge's decision in full:

This case has excited much interest, as is natural. On the one hand, the seamen tell a story of revolting cruelty, resulting in the death of their comrade; and on the other, a young shipmaster is believed by his comrades, is believed by his friends to be the victim of a conspiracy concocted by the crew on the voyage in question, in order that they might receive a discharge, and the extra pay which a consul can award under the circumstances.

The case has been tried before me under an agreement, by which everything in the way of evidence which is acceptable at this time was admitted with the utmost liberality. The charge was that Captain Peabody had killed one of his crew, who was shipped as Second Mate, but afterward disgraced and sent forward, on a voyage from Cardiff to Hongkong, in the summer of 1876. The charge of killing has been abandoned, and the questions before me are to what extent, if at all, Captain Peabody is subject to punishment for his treatment of Ellwood during the voyage.

Besides general evidence of character and similar attendant facts, the story of the voyage is told on the stand by two witnesses on each side—the man Wright and De la Cole for the Government, and the Master and Mate for the defence. I have examined the testimony with as much impartiality as I can bring to its consideration, and I cannot believe the story of the seamen, Wright, the principal and more intelligent witness, is so prejudiced, to say the least, that he cannot be relied on. In the mode that evidence was agreed to be taken, his inferences were told like facts, and he says among other things that the Master left Cardiff Roads and put to sea without a pilot, for fear that he (Wright) should communicate with the shore. Of course this is not evidence, but it shows the state of the man's mind. The only fact which he here falsifies is that it is unusual to take a pilot from those roads, which it is not, as is proved by a disinterested witness. He told a story of something he heard the defendant say, to lead me to believe that Ellwood was disgraced because he would not abuse the men. This is not only contradicted, but absurd on its face. He told another story, the tendency of which was to prove that the defendant purposely poisoned Ellwood, and I am inclined to think that he believes this to be fact. No one else does. He testified to seeing three belaying pins broken over a man's person on one occasion, and he afterward said that he had seen lots of belaying pins broken in that way on this voyage. All this by the mate who has been acquitted, as was to be expected, for no one can believe that story.

The testimony of the young Frenchman, taken by itself, would not be altogether so difficult to credit, but taken with Wright's it has too much the appearance of a copy in somewhat fainter colors. Looked at as a whole, the two examinations leave on my mind a very decided impression that the man were determined that somehow or other the death of Ellwood must have been and shall be proved to have been caused by the master and mate, if not in one way then in another, and in this sense they have perverted the simplest and even the most humane acts into means and intentions of injury. It is not important to inquire whether this is deliberate perjury or excessive prejudice.

The Government, with a strong desire to do its whole duty, has felt compelled to abandon the graver charges, involving extreme cruelty and deliberate malice, which rested on precisely the same foundation, the statements of the men, with those which they still insist upon, of inflicting unjustifiable punishment in disregard of duty. But I find it impossible to say that I will believe up to a certain point, and not beyond it, men whose evidence is at least grossly exaggerated; I cannot say where the exaggeration begins.

That Ellwood died is certain. What caused his death I do not know. He had a good deal of disease about him, but not of a kind which would lead one to expect a rapid sinking at that time, and if all the symptoms are fully detailed I am not at all sure that they have been fully told. Ellwood appears not to have been much given to complaining, and he may have concealed his troubles. The District Attorney in his able and candid argument was driven to the theory that something had been done to him which we know nothing whatever about. Cases cannot be decided upon evidence which is not given unless it is first clearly shown that something is withheld, which there is no reason to believe in this case.

I think it possible that Ellwood's confinement in the lazarette was injurious to him in the state in which he was; but no one on board ship knew that he was in any such state, and if what would have been an ordinary punishment became in its results more extraordinary and dangerous, the officers cannot be held responsible unless they had some reason to know or suspect the true state of things.

If I were obliged to form a theory on this evidence it would be that Ellwood was, from some disease or other, both less able and less willing to work than usual; that his conduct was such as, in a man who was apparently weak, would lead an officer to believe him wilful and obstinate; that thus he was punished, when, it his real state had been understood, he would have been treated as a patient. I know that it is not uncommon for officers of a ship to make this mistake; and they may be justly blamed if they do it in the face of the man's assertions that he is really ill. The defendant had no such warning in this case.

From very peculiar circumstances, not necessary to be repeated, the defendant, Captain Peabody, has had his trial deferred from time to time, has been in jail about five months forward of bail, has incurred large expenses, and lost employment from the necessity of being prepared to meet the trial when it should come. Both parties

were tired of the delay, and the Government became satisfied that the graver charges must be abandoned, and the agreement was made that I should hear the case under a plea of *nolo contendere* to the lesser indictment, which plea, however, should not be considered as admitting anything but the merest technical offence; and that I should give an opinion, if I would, upon the case generally, so far as it could be brought before me by the evidence at San Francisco or here. Afterward the affidavits from Hongkong were added, but neither party thought it necessary to read much of them, and I have not had time to examine them with any care, and cannot pronounce a decided opinion upon that part of the evidence.

What I can say is, that upon the case that is before me I agree with the court and jury at San Francisco, that the story told by these two men is not to be credited. The verdict is that Captain Peabody is to receive a nominal sentence only.

Police Intelligence.  
(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket)

Tuesday, June 17th.

## SLEEPY WATCHMAN.

Santana Oliveira, a watchman, East Point Sugar Works, was fined \$5 for being found asleep on watch.

## LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Leong Awei, a servant, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a watch and chain, valued at \$250, the property of his employer, Mr W. N. Bain, of the Ice Company.

## TOO CURIOUS.

Thomas Green, watchman at the Gas Works, was charged on a summons, with assaulting one Lung Apung, a rice pounder. It appeared from the complainant's story that, whilst passing the Gas Works about noon the day before yesterday, he noticed a brass bell. He had never seen one before, and thinking it a curious thing, touched it, when it rang. The defendant then came out and beat him with a rattan on the back. As he proceeded along the road a policeman noticed that he was meaning and enquired the cause. He told the policeman what had happened, and was then taken to the Station, where some medicine was applied to his back. He was then taken to the Police Court and obtained a summons.

Defendant stated that Mr. Newton, the Manager of the Gas Works, told him to go and see what defendant wanted outside. Complainant had hold of the bell rope, and was seeking defendant, ran. Defendant pursued him, and caught him at a rice-pounder's shop, when a crowd of rice pounders rushed out crying "tah." There was no Policeman near, so he used his cane.

His Worship ordered defendant to pay \$4 as compensation to the complainant.

## DRUNKENNESS.

Thomas Peterson, seaman unemployed, who said he was staying at Smith's boarding house, was charged with being boisterously drunk, damaging property in a shop at East Street and resisting his lawful arrest. When apprehended he had to be put into a chair and damaged the chair. Fined \$2; fifty cents to go to chair-oocle and \$1 to shopkeeper.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

## THE RENDITION CASE.

The thirteen men whose rendition has been applied for by the Chinese authorities were brought up again to-day. Mr Sharp appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Chinese authorities, and Mr Ng Choy for the defendant.

Mr Ng Choy addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. He had no witnesses to call, as he had been unable to procure their appearance here. He pointed out the weak points in the evidence. The witness, he said, professed to know all of the prisoners, what they did, and how they were armed, although they were hiding on the roof and the night was dark. He asked, "Was this probable?" The people were all frightened, and yet they said they saw all this. The first witness said he saw the third prisoner at his house, and other witness swore that they saw the same man at different places at the same time. Their evidence was irreconcilable. The fact was the witness had said too much; they had come to the Court with a varnished tale concocted before they arrived here. They came down, in a batch, in a Chinese gunboat, and were supported by the Mandarins at a Chinese eating-house; this was not unusual, and looked suspicious. Again, they came here and laid information of an attack made by robbers and strangers, while the prisoners who, as they swore afterwards, were the men making that attack, were their own fellow villagers. One of the witnesses said that he had heard the word "tah" and saw some of the young men go out to fight. The first witness said this in the course of his cross-examination.

His Worship, after searching through the depositions, said he could not find that any of the witnesses had said such a thing. The first witness said—"The young men did not go out to fight."

Mr Ng Choy, continuing, said that the witness had not come forward with a statement that there had been a fight in the village, and that some of their people had got killed. "I say they said it was a sudden attack. Alluding to his inability to obtain evidence, Mr Ng Choy pointed out that it was not for the Court to decide the question of rendition, but merely the question whether such a *prima facie* case against the defendants had been made out as would justify the Government here in complying with the demand of the Chinese Government for their rendition. He submitted that no *prima facie* case had been made out, and that the prisoners should be discharged.

Mr Sharp pointed out that Mr Ng Choy had not brought forward any evidence. He (Mr Sharp) had only been engaged as a private practitioner, after the prosecutors found that his learned friend Mr Ng Choy, and he believed Mr Denby, had been engaged for the defence. There had been no animosity shown. The officers simply did their duty. The witnesses had been severely cross-examined, but their testimony remained unshaken.

His Worship said he did not read the Ordinance in the same way as the Council for the defence. Ordinance No. 2 of 1871 was obviously framed with the view of removing any doubts which might arise regarding the reading of the Treaty. If there were sufficient evidence to satisfy the magistrate that a crime had

been committed by the accused, it was his duty to commit them to gaol, pending the trial of H. E. the Governor.

Mr Ng Choy said that, if his Worship was satisfied, he had nothing further to say.

His Worship said he thought the evidence was sufficiently clear.

The defendants were then committed to gaol, pending the Governor's instructions.

## Japan.

(Gazette.)

The Governor of Yamagata ken, who has been staying in Tokio for some weeks past on Government business, is reported to have strongly urged the necessity of connecting the ken over which he presides with Tokio by a railway; and with the object of getting the Government to take the matter up, he has presented a memorandum to the Home Minister detailing the advantages that would result from such a work being executed.

Yamagata ken is a large silk producing district, and a railway connecting it with the metropolis would unquestionably confer great benefit upon the country through which the line passed. But it is a long way

from Tokio—quite one hundred and fifty English miles—and the cost of constructing a railway the whole distance would necessarily be very large—far greater than we think the present depressed state of the finances will be able to bear for some time to come.

The Board of Trade have sent specimens of foreign manufactured cotton goods, collected at the Paris Exhibition, to the local Governments of the Kioto and Osaka Fu and several Ken. The object is to induce the cotton manufacturers in those places to make similar articles.

Cholera seems to be on the increase in the neighbourhood of Beppu. A native paper states that between the 20th and 26th May, two hundred and thirty-seven persons were attacked, out of which one hundred and thirty-seven died.

The duplicate railway line between Kawasaki and Shinbashi is now nearly completed, and its continuation between Kawasaki and Yokohama has been commenced.

The ex-King of Loo Choo is expected to arrive at Yokohama shortly. It is said that he will stay one night at the house of Takashima Kayemon of Yokohama. And Matauda, secretary of Daijokwanu, who has been to Loo Choo, will also return at the same time as the ex-King.

The Council of State has notified high military officers that they are expected to visit the German Prince during his sojourn in Tokio.

The Minister of the Home Department will shortly visit the cotton yarn manufacturers in Shinmachi, Joshiin, Gunba-ken, for the purpose of inspecting machinery.

A well-known merchant at Osaka named Fujita and several others have joined and intend to build a factory for the manufacture of sulphuric acid at Minatoya, Nishinare. The cost is estimated at 130,000 yen.

Yesterday (2nd) decorations of merit were conferred on 691 policemen who distinguished themselves in the late civil war.

During May last more than 50,000 chests of new tea arrived in Yokohama.

Following in the footsteps of the Yoko-hama Chamber of Commerce, the Osaka Chamber of Commerce has held an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed revision of the treaties. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to draft rules for the future regulation of the tariff. In relation to the same subject the *Mai Nichi Shinbun* announces that an official meeting is expected to take place shortly in Tokio to discuss a proposed tariff which has been drafted by the Government.

Hitherto Japanese ladies have been prohibited from attending the deliberative meetings of the various *Fu Ken-kuai*. The members of the Aichi *Ken-kuai* seem to have thought this an injustice and unnecessary hardship, for they have opened their doors to all females desirous of attending, though, of course, they will not be permitted to take an active part in the debates. We do not hear of any other deliberative bodies being so generous; but most likely they will, in time, follow the example set them.

Some valuable kerosene springs are reported to have been discovered in Uzen and Ugo, two provinces to the north of Tokio.

The ex-King of Loo Choo islands, accompanied by about 150 retainers, is expected to arrive in Yokohama to-morrow (7th). In order to receive his father, the prince, who arrived in Tokio some weeks ago, and about fifty of his ex-retainers now staying in Tokio, was to come to Yokohama to-day (7th).

## NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

## AMERICAN ITEMS.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN CALIFORNIA.

THE CHINESE EXCLUDED.

The election in California, which is regarded by the *Aika* as a victory for Kearney and the "working-men," is the great topic of the American papers by this time. From the following extracts the views of the respectable journals may be gathered:

New York, May 8.—To-morrow's *World* will say, on the California election—"As we before pointed out, this must be regarded as a calamity to the State and to the nation. The evils from which the people of California have suffered were considerable, no doubt. Eastern men can form some idea of their nature and extent, if they will reflect that a California Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States (*Justice F. D.*) dissent from the sound decree of that Court enforcing the law of Thurgood's bill upon the Pacific Railway monopoly. But the new Constitution offers a remedy worse than the disease. Capitalists, for three months past, have refused to invest in California's enterprises, and there has been a complete cessation in the incorporation of business companies, as no one dares to go into operations which must be saddled with double taxes, and it impeded in all directions with restrictions as numerous and as annoying as those which any of the rules of the feudal times ever imposed upon commerce and trade. Some lines of business now prospering in California will have to be abandoned entirely; others can only be carried on with decreased advantages to the customer at increased cost to the producer, and in others all sorts of evasions of the law will be resorted to, to the material injury of the State. Corporations will remove their main offices to Nevada or Oregon. This means, of course, a fatal blow at the real estate business of San Francisco. Widely separated from us as the Pacific States, whatever effects

they disastrously must still touch us nearly; but the evil consequences to the East of Wednesday's work at California will neither be so great nor so immediate as to California herself. Her farmers had before them the example of the anti-monopolists of the Northwest, who a few years ago passed the Potter laws and immediately afterward, finding capital scarce away from their borders, had to amend them into something reasonable. Unhappily, the process of amendment in the case of California will not be so easy."

The Sun will have the following—"It is an aggressive instrument, unlike any that ever before shaped the laws of a commonwealth. It is a novel experiment in the science of self-government, and as such it will be watched in its workings with deep interest by people in every part of the civilized world. Its provisions are so directly opposed to the established methods, and in several particulars, as we think, to the spirit of the Federal Constitution, that it is certain to raise many questions which will give employment to the Courts for some time to come. The best of a good law and the surest death for a bad law, is its faithful execution."

The *Herold* will say—"The influence of this decision on the future of the State cannot fail to be highly important, because as it stands it changes the conditions which have controlled the relations of capital and labour in California since the admission of that prolific Territory as a State. The Chinese are, by the new Constitution, virtually excluded from employment. If they do not go, they can stay and starve. California says this by from eight to ten thousand majority. The New World will see how the Communistic idea works in similar articles."

Chicago, May 9.—The *Tribune* has a long editorial on the new Constitution. It says: "An important element of strength in the new Constitution before the people was probably the radical provision for the exclusion of the Chinese, and for the regulation of those Chinese who may be in the State at this time. It is likely that these people will, therefore, move to Nevada and Eastward. The Constitution directs all its force against existing monopolies, and hence it changes the conditions which have controlled the relations of capital and labour in California since the admission of that prolific Territory as a State. The Chinese are, by the new Constitution, virtually excluded from employment. If they do not go, they can stay and starve. California says this by from eight to ten thousand majority. The New World will see how the Communistic idea works in similar articles."

London, May 10.—A Chinese Legation will be permanently established at Madrid. The new Chinese Consul at Havana will go to Madrid before proceeding to Cuba, in order to come to an understanding with Spain on the coolie question.

Rome, May 13.—The Pope to-day presented the Berretta to the newly-appointed Cardinals. He said that he felt in appointing Dr. Newman he rendered a signal service to the Church, to the Sacred College, and to society.

London, May 14.—The Skerne Iron Works Company, (limited) of Darlington, has failed. The capital was £200,000. The liabilities of Lloyd & Co., Middlesbrough, whose failure has been announced, was £400,000, and those of Hopkins, Wilkes & Co., (limited) of Middlesbrough, £190,000. Both these firms are also in the iron trade.

London, May 14.—A conference was held at Barnsley yesterday, at which 120,000 colliers were represented. It was decided to demand 10 per cent. increase of pay, and, if refused, to stop work throughout the country. Another conference will be held in Birmingham.

London, May 15.—The arbitrator in the dispute between the masters and men of the Durham coal mining district, decided on a reduction of 8*1/2* per cent. on surface labour. The decision terminates the strike. The coal pits will be prepared for starting work on Monday.

London, May 16.—The International Congress, to discuss the projects for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, met to-day. Ferdinand de Lesseps was elected President. Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, of the United States Navy, is one of the Vice-Presidents. All the Powers applied to send delegates, including England, Italy, and Russia. The Secretary read a paper on the subject before the Congress, after which it was resolved to divide the members into five committees to discuss the undertaking, and the meeting adjourned until Monday.

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London, May 18.—The rate of Freight to London, per steamer, is £2.11/ per ton and per sailing vessel, 32*1/2* a 3*1/2* per cubic foot.

LOADING AND ON

## Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

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The Sadness of Separation, or *Li Sao*.

Historical Table of the High Officials Com-

posing the Central and Provincial

Governments of China.

Mr. Kingsmill and the *Shi King*.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary

Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

Notes on the Language of the Formosan

Savages.

The Rainfall of Peking in connection

with the Sunspot Theory.

On some of the Constellations in the

Shi-king.

Ancient Vases.

Anniversary of the Downfall of the

Yuen.

Crocodiles.

Mourning Falquette.

The Land Tax.

Sanskrit Characters.

Zoology.

Mongol Alphabet.

The God of the Hearth.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

OFFICES, P. & A. CENTRAL, now occupied by Messrs. Norton & Co., with possession from 1st June next.

Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 22, 1879.

jn28

## TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.

Goods of every description Landed and

Stored.

For terms, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879.

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## TO LET.

(On Pedder's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS, with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

## TO LET.

(On Pedder's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS, with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to

STEPHENS & HOLMES,

Solicitors.

2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

## TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East:—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

## TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDEAN'S HILL.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

## TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

THE PARSEE VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, Furnished. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at

THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,

Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

## TO LET.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD.

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central,

late Messrs. E. D. SASOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

## TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST,

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs. Wilson & Bird, and Messrs. Davis & Co.

Also,

OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to

E. B. BELLIOS,

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE,  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL S. S. CITY OF PEKING  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Inst. at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 17th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 5, 1879.

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NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES,  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,  
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th of June, 1879, at —, the Company's S. S. FANGTSE, Commandant NOMEDEAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 23rd of June, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 12, 1879.

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Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, July 3d, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 9, 1879.

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NOTICE.

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE

RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1879.

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SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879.

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## Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rate of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1874.